

ment until Germany comes forward with a plain statement of her position. Count von Bernstorff, it is understood, has a clear understanding of Secretary Lansing's views, and knows exactly what his government must furnish in the way of assurances to make possible any further progress on an amicable basis.

Secretary Lansing would not admit to-day that he saw in the last German note any tendency to back down from the memorandum of Ambassador von Bernstorff, assuring this government that "liners" would not be illegally attacked. High officials of the administration believe, however, that the Arabic note has aroused certain suspicions in the minds of the President and Secretary Lansing, and that this is demonstrated by the position they have taken in declaring it is again "Germany's move."

The German note on the unsuccessful attempt to torpedo the British liner Orduna caused little comment here. Secretary Lansing gave little attention to the communication, as he is not inclined to complicate the present situation unnecessarily. Many officials, however, believe that the Orduna note is significant as demonstrating the lack of care by submarine commanders to ascertain the character of the ships they attack. The German government reports that the attack belongs to the class of "unfortunate accidents," of which the case of the American steamer Neversink is a classic example. In attacking the Orduna, says the note, the commander was prevented by weather conditions from distinguishing the vessel clearly. It is admitted, that he violated his instructions, but the circumstances, however, which he held in circumstances are stated to be a justification.

In many quarters it is believed that the United States should make an effort to settle the discussion over the Arabic, as demonstrating the necessity for extreme caution in identifying vessels before attacking them. It is pointed out that Germany is again asserting the right to attack merchant ships which do not come under the classification of "liners" without regard to international law.

This government has held that there is no distinction in principle between passenger vessels and a cargo boat, and that non-combatants on both are entitled to protection. For this reason many officials believe that Germany should be forced to make her assurances specifically all classes of merchant ships.

Secretary Lansing conferred with the President before his conversation with the German Ambassador. Mr. Wilson morning and evening, and Mr. Wilson was in complete agreement with him on the course he had adopted. The President gave it as his opinion that the success of the present negotiations was entirely dependent on the German government.

Germany Disclaims Blame for Norwegian Ship

London, Sept. 13.—The German government has informed the Norwegian government, according to a Christiania dispatch, that it could not recognize any responsibility for sinking the Norwegian steamer Svein Jari on July 9, as the steamer was not provided with any sign showing that she was neutral.

However, as twelve of the crew perished, and in view of the friendly disposition toward Norway, Germany agrees to make up for the damage done and asks Norway to nominate an expert who, with a German expert, will fix the amount of damages.

FRENCH AEROS SHELL TOWNS BEYOND RHINE

Squadron Drops 100 Bombs in Raid on Treves.

London, Sept. 13.—French airmen have crossed the Rhine, and flying fifty miles further, have dropped a hundred shells on Treves, in Rhine province, and then attacked Dommary and Barancourt. Paris claims that considerable damage was done at Treves.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Paris gave out this statement: In retaliation for the recent bombing of Lunéville and Compiègne by hostile aeroplanes, a squadron of nineteen aeroplanes flew over the town of Treves this morning, dropping about a hundred shells on the town and the bank of the Empire were undoubtedly reached.

The same squadron, after having returned to its base, in the afternoon dropped fifty-eight shells on station at Dommary and Barancourt.

Other aeroplanes bombed from a low altitude the stations at Donauwellingen, on the Danube, and Buchach. In the morning, the movements of troops were reported, the efficacy of our fire against the objects aimed at was established, including a train in transit, which was obliged to stop.

W. W. BRIDE DENTIES FAVORITISM CHARGE

Says He Has No Advantage at British Foreign Office.

(By Cable to the Tribune.) London, Sept. 13.—William W. Bride, an American attorney, who as counsel to the Foreign Trade Adviser Office has had great success in bringing cases detained by the British government, was considerably mortified to-day when Tribune articles dated Washington, September 2 and 4, reached him. Besides the fact that the American indignantly repudiating the statements made, particularly Vandiver's letter quoted in the Tribune of September 2, every assertion of which he vigorously denied, the article made the following dictatorial reply to the Tribune: "I am here representing various importers of goods of German and Austrian origin who had legitimately purchased their goods prior to March 1 and believed a fair presentation of the facts in each case to the British Foreign Office would bring about a modification of the Order in Council of March 11 in each particular case. Each case has been presented on its merits and acted upon with the greatest fairness by the Foreign Office with the keenest of them. American importers should not suffer unnecessarily. "Together with other attorneys here I have urged that all goods paid for prior to March 1 or purchased under contract entered into prior to that date, upon which the American importer was liable whether he received the goods or not, should be allowed to come forward because of the justice of the situation rather than upon the question of the legality of the Order in Council. "I have not been accredited by the State Department nor by the British Embassy. I have acted in my private capacity, without any reference to my previous employment by the State Department, and am sure British officials and American diplomatic and consular authorities will bear out that statement in its entirety. "Any statement that I have been given special privileges or treated with any degree of favoritism is obviously unfair to the authorities and unjust to me, and any statement that I have been accredited any more than any other American citizen would be accredited is equally unjust and untrue."

The Tribune's inquiries in American and British official quarters show that the view that private attorneys have been favored at the expense of the State Department is entirely erroneous. It was at this point that the German

FABRE STEAMER SANK ANNA'S FIRE OUT; PLOT FEARED

Liner, Escorted by Ancona, Bound for the Azores for Repairs.

OFFICIALS SUSPECT TEUTONS SET BOMB

Cargo Free of Explosives, They Say—Captain Pavy Reports No Fatalities.

The Fabre liner Santa Anna, whose S. O. S. call early yesterday brought news that the ship was afire in mid-ocean, is safe. A wireless message was received from Captain Pavy in the afternoon that the blaze, which was in hold 2, has been put out and that he was making for the Azores conveyed by the Ancona. This ship, an Italian liner, left New York for Naples eight hours after the Santa Anna cleared last Wednesday.

Although Captain Pavy's message did not disclose the origin of the fire, Fabre Line officials believe it was the result of a German plot. Every precaution was taken while the ship was being loaded to guard against bombs. There was no contraband in the cargo, but 2,000 barrels of oil and 1,000 bags of paraffin were included. Officials knew that the ship was doomed if the fire should reach the hold where this was stored.

Among the 1,938 passengers were 1,600 Italian reservists on their way to the front. Partly on this account the sailing was postponed a day to allow a final search for explosives. Among the seventeen first cabin passengers were half a dozen residents of New York. Fourteen Italian and French nuns from Montreal were crossing in the second cabin.

David H. E. Jones, representing the

SEES RUSSIAN REVOLT AS ISSUE OF ARMY GRAFT

Douma Member Says People Are Roused by Munitions Scandal.

NATION RESOLVED TO GAIN VICTORY

None Talks Peace, but All Are Stirred by Failure to Supply Troops.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) Stockholm, Aug. 18.—The fall of Warsaw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign in Poland have had a profound effect on Russian national sentiment. The feeling which has shaken this stolid country from one end to the other is not one of discouragement or submission. No one talks of ultimate defeat or peace negotiations with Germany. The reaction is one of intense indignation at the government officials who have been responsible for the shortage of ammunition.

The full tragedy of this shortage has only been observed by the men at the front, who, with empty cartridge boxes, have helplessly faced the concentrated artillery attacks of the enemy. These soldiers were determined, experienced fighters, Russia's best troops, acquiring themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and finally demoralized by insufficient ammunition.

A national and inherent inhibition of fear, of any sort has been checked by the avalanche of criticism against the government officials who are responsible. For once, expression of opinion in Russia has become free and unhampered. No attempt is made to conceal the responsibility. It is expressed not alone by men of revolutionary inclinations, nor in loudly voiced or secret places, but in hushed current among men of all parties and classes.

Predicts Great Revolution.

A well known member of the Douma said to an American correspondent in Petrograd a few days ago: "The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Every one of them is a citizen, and every one of them knows why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. They know that they have good officers and that the fighting strength and spirit of the Russian army is not less than that of the best of the world. They know also that they have been forced to retreat or stand helpless before the murderous fire of German artillery, while their own guns have had no ammunition. It is a situation that had to be sparingly used."

"Without understanding the peculiar methods of the purchasing commissions whose business it is to supply the army with munitions, they know that their government is at fault, that they have been sent into trenches impossible to defend and that tens of thousands of them now lie dead as a result of the delay in the delivery of ammunition. "In my opinion, in this present awakening of the army and the people to the criminal neglect and corruption of their officials, there are the germs of the most serious revolution Russia has ever known—a revolution supported by the army. This revolution will come as soon as the war is over."

In this bitter protest there is not a shadow of disloyalty. It is an expression of a loyalty resentful that the purpose of the nation is being frustrated and the chances of victory weakened by some of its own officials. A common view is that the military is a spirit of revolt against this persistent German element in Russia that caused the terrible Moscow riots of two months ago. The order compelling all Germans from the city was not enforced by the city authorities, the mob decided to take the matter in its own hands.

Petrograd, Too, Protest. Evidence of the same spirit of protest has appeared in a milder form in Petrograd, where numerous meetings denouncing corruption of government officials were broken up by the police.

In these meetings it was openly declared that Russian officials were deserting the army, and that while the continued in power victory was possible. The allegation was made that the officials who superintended the purchase of war munitions were primarily interested in seizing the opportunity to amass a fortune at the expense of the government.

American and English business men who have been trying to sell munitions to Russia, have been told that, without an average payment of 10 per cent commission on all sales, it was impossible to do business with the Russian purchasing commissions. In some cases the contract they say, is delayed while the amount of commission is adjusted, and it is not an unusual thing for this delay to be a matter of months. This is an exposition of what has been termed the Russian purchase of munitions.

A short time before the fall of Warsaw, it seemed that the situation had been greatly improved by the arrival of two million shells. It was not until some time later that it was discovered, according to reports, that they were a fraction of an inch too large to fit any of the Russian guns. By an odd coincidence, however, it was the exact calibre to fit some of the German artillery.

Rejected U. S. Shrapnel.

It is also well known that a large amount of shrapnel was offered Russia by American manufacturers six months ago, but that for some reason or other it was not accepted.

The important thing to note in the Bernstorff interview of Saturday is the stress he laid upon war. He told the press that he was not a peace man, but that he was a man of war. He said that he was not a peace man, but that he was a man of war. He said that he was not a peace man, but that he was a man of war.

Briefly, this is the history of the German-American affair. It all derives from the "strict accountability" note. This note committed the administration and the country to the defence of international law and the rights of neutrals. It was not issued with the slightest appreciation of this fact. Its consequences were not considered, and from that day to this the inability to declare of war to the United States has been the result of the consequences of the Bernstorff interview.

The administration is not now prepared to go to war to defend international law. It is just as unready to declare of war to the United States as it was when the Bernstorff interview was given. It is just as unready to declare of war to the United States as it was when the Bernstorff interview was given. It is just as unready to declare of war to the United States as it was when the Bernstorff interview was given.

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DR. FRANK AN ALIEN STILL

Citizenship Withheld Because of German Secret Service Charge.

Final citizenship papers were withheld from Dr. Karl G. Frank, of 24 Hickory Drive, Maplewood, N. J., in court at Newark, yesterday, because of a recent story in "The Providence Journal" charging that he was head of the German secret service in this country.

Judge Henry V. Osborne held up the papers at the request of J. F. T. Gordon, of Philadelphia, who said he represented the Federal government. Mr. Gordon explained that the government was now investigating the charge. Dr. Frank said that he had no foundation for the story. He said he was employed by a large electrical firm and had dealings with the navy as its employee. W. E. Cushman, a laboratory assistant at Columbia University, and Louis F. Frost, a Brooklyn importer, testified that Dr. Frank had lived in this country continuously after taking out his first papers.

DR. DUMBA RAKED IN SLOVAK PRESS

"Lucky to Escape Without 24-Hour Notice in View of Act."

The latest attack on Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador whose recall the Wilson administration has requested, is made this morning in a denunciation of Dr. Dumba's actions in general and of the Austro-Hungarian government in particular, in the leading editorial of the "New Yorkskí Denník," the leading Slovak newspaper in this country. Under the caption, "A Memorandum to Constantin Dumba, ex-Ambassador of Austria-Hungary," the editorial says in part:

"The President of the United States has seen fit to inform your government that you should be recalled. This act by the President is very lenient, considering your offence. Least to say, you should have been handed your passport and given twenty-four hours' time to leave this country. Had some one committed an act of such gross offence in your country, he would have been jailed, watched by the gendarmes with fixed bayonets, and not permitted to see his relatives and lawyers."

"In returning to the land whence you came, you would do a great deal of good by informing your government that its future surveillance over the people that have migrated to this country is of naught. As you have failed so will others fail in this underhanded work. Tell your government that those 'ignorant' people have ceased to be ignorant, that the free press—not the one subsidized by you—of this country has educated them and they are civilized, respected and well versed in their personal and political rights."

After charging that the Austro-Hungarian government intentionally keeps its subjects in ignorance the better to exploit them, the lords and courtiers, the editorial concludes: "Mr. Dumba, tell your government that we are citizens of this great Republic, where we enjoy freedom, justice and health, because we carry good wages and have no need of the Austro-Hungarian gold, and that we will ever pray that God may punish the Austro-Hungarian government for the persecution of the Slovaks."

Austrian Press Divided on Dumba Recall

Geneva, Sept. 13.—The Vienna morning newspapers are filled with leading articles on the recall of Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, considering the affair one of vital interest.

It would appear from these articles that President Wilson's action has divided Austro-Hungarian statesmen into two camps. Those of the party of Baron Burián, the Foreign Minister, apparently are persuaded that Ambassador Dumba acted under the influence of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, without orders from the home government. The Hungarian party, on the contrary, believes that Dr. Dumba did his duty to prevent arms and ammunition reaching the Allies.

Emperor Francis Joseph, apparently was surprised when he learned of the action of the United States, and is said to have expressed the view that the personality of the Austrian Ambassador was a sufficient guarantee against the attribution of the recall to him by the United States, which were without a solid basis in fact.

It is declared that telegrams of some sort were exchanged on the subject between Foreign Minister Burián and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor. The German Emperor is declared to have been greatly interested in the subject, and Minister von Jagow, who was about to go to Vienna.

The question of diplomatic rupture with the United States is being discussed by the papers.

Dr. Dumba Justified by a German Writer

Berlin, Sept. 13.—In an article in the "Vossische Zeitung," entitled "Tension," George Bernhard, the political writer, discusses the Dumba incident as a prelude to a survey of the general European situation.

Dumba might not have been diplomatic, but whether it was justifiable under international law is a debatable point. "The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, however," Herr Bernhard continued, "for he has called attention to the exploitation of poor workmen in ammunition factories. This is absolutely comprehensible. The Ambassador desired to avert the loss of these workmen, and he was right in doing so."

It was the more his duty to make the attempt, since these people invited severe penalties by their initial acts. "The Ambassador was not only justified but was under obligation to justify himself, either personally or through Councillors, the undignified and punishable procedure of the Austrian and Hungarian ammunition workers."

Regarding President Wilson's note to Austria, Herr Bernhard says it is "absolutely correct." He adds: "It again gives specific assurance that the relations of the two nations shall remain as of old (the American government calls them friendly)."

Herr Bernhard expresses the belief that the world situation is becoming more serious complications as a result of the latest development.

Porto Rico Chief to Come Here.

Mrs. Arthur Yager, wife of the Governor of Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Brazos, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Diana Yager, who will attend the College. Mrs. Yager said the Governor would come north on the next steamship from San Juan, due here on September 15, and would spend his two months' leave in this country.

VON BERNSTORFF SURE CRISIS PAST

Believes Diplomatic Break Will Be Averted—To See Wilson Soon.

AMBASSADOR READY TO OUST VON PAPEN

Captain's Junket May Forestall Dismissal Request from Washington.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who yesterday had a conference with Secretary Lansing at Washington, is satisfied that he has convinced the administration of Germany's good faith and is hopeful that a diplomatic break between the two countries will be averted. This is the gist of a lengthy telegram which was received yesterday at the German summer embassy, at Cedarhurst, Long Island, through Dr. Frederick Edler, the ambassador's private secretary.

The ambassador also stated that he probably would have an interview with President Wilson until an interview with President Wilson can be arranged. This, according to a member of the embassy staff, will not take place before Count von Bernstorff has obtained specific instructions from the Berlin Foreign Office, for which he asked yesterday in a dispatch which was coded at Cedarhurst and transmitted to Germany.

From the same source The Tribune learned yesterday that the ambassador has practically decided to extend indefinitely Captain Franz von Papen's leave of absence, which the German military attaché requested for the purpose of "seeing America." He is now on his way to the Yellowstone National Park, in company with Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, the counsellor of the German Embassy. It is generally conceded, even among his colleagues, that Captain von Papen made an irretrievable diplomatic blunder when he went on record as seconding the Austrian Ambassador's plan to cause a disturbance by fomenting strikes among Austro-Hungarian employees of war munition plants.

At the German Club, where Captain von Papen has made his home, it was said yesterday that he had given up his quarters and that he had directed that his baggage be forwarded to the German Embassy. This was interpreted to mean that the German military attaché does not intend to return to New York to resume his official duties. He will probably leave this country shortly to visit his wife and family in Germany.

While Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, who is the only one of the embassy staff in New York at present, declined to discuss Captain von Papen's case, it is generally understood that Count von Bernstorff, anxious to please the Washington administration, will not wait for a possible formal request for Captain von Papen's official elimination, and that he has already temporarily relieved the captain from his duties pending the arrival of instructions from Berlin.

GERMANS REACH PETROGRAD ROAD

Continued from page 1

others were repulsed with the bayonet. During the night the allied troops fighting near Tarnopol, in position prepared east of Kozlov and Jasierna, which joins our front on the east bank of the Strypa—a move not hindered by the enemy.

Near Novo Alexinec violent fighting is proceeding. East of Dubno our troops have advanced to the railway. In the region of Derazno we repulsed the enemy at several points. The Vienna Landwehr infantry regiment distinguishing itself. The Austro-Hungarian forces in Lithuania during the storming of the village of Sauraty on the 11th, captured nine officers, one thousand men and five machine guns.

Berlin Sees Peril in Sereth Battle

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Leonhard Adelt, war correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt" with the Austrian headquarters, reports that the Russian assistance on the Sereth River has assumed a most serious aspect, and indicates that the new commander has been ordered to hold the remaining Russian positions in Galicia.

The Russians, the correspondent says, are resorting to counter attacks which are giving General Count von Bothmer's army much hard work on both flanks. But these attacks, he says, are being repulsed by the Russian country, where defence from further attempts to endanger the rear of the army is relatively easy.

"Moreover," the correspondent adds, "the Russian army has been able to give particularly energetic push to the operations by the arrival of steady streams of reinforcements for some days. The Germans who had reached the village of Otrow, on the Sereth, south of Tarnopol, were attacked on three successive days by the steadily increasing Russian reinforcements. On the 9th they drove the Russians back across the Sereth at Otrow, while the Germans and Austrians before Tarnopol had to resist violent attacks. "The Russians renewed their attack on the 10th. They reached the German positions, but the whole subject was quickly repulsed. The Russian losses were heavy. Nevertheless, the Russians resumed their attack on the 11th and reached the German entanglements, which they cut with spades and axes, and jumped into the trenches, where a hand-to-hand fight ensued. At this juncture the German commander sent flanking forces to both wings, which opened a terrific crossfire."

Italians Plan to Adopt Germany's War Methods

Rome, Sept. 13.—The next meeting of the Italian Cabinet will deal with new measures on which the Quadruple Entente Allies have decided for the future conduct of the war, according to the correspondent of the Turin "Stampa." These measures are said to be analogous to those employed by the Germans to assure their military successes.

The Agencia Libria says that the recent visit of General Joffre to the Italian front and Emperor Nicholas's assumption of the active command of the Russian army are indications of radical changes in the conduct of the war.

CANADIANS PLAN TO MAKE BIG GUNS

Bankers and Manufacturers Are Urged to Co-operate in Work.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.) Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 13.—Canada's participation in the manufacture of war munitions is to be greatly enlarged if plans outlined at a meeting

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PARIS LONDON MOSCOW

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SINCE 1837 THE WORLD'S BEST PIANO
WAREHOUSES 370 Ave. 29th St.


Dumba Preparing to Close Summer Home at Lenox
Lenox, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, whose recall was requested by President Wilson, is preparing to-day to leave his summer home here. His furniture packers have been notified that his services will be required after this week. It was said at the office of the embassy staff to-day that no formal notice on Dr. Dumba's recall was sent until official advice had been received from the Austrian Foreign Office.

PARADE DAY AND SPEED TRIALS SATURDAY, SEPT. 18th
All drivers and passengers in parading cars admitted free. For information regarding time and starting point of parade, apply at headquarters. Admission to track for non-participants in parade, 50c.
ASTOR CUP RACE
350 MILES—SATURDAY, Oct. 2d, 11 A. M.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY
World's Greatest Automobile Race.
at the world's newest, finest and fastest track. All America's most famous drivers. Speed records sure to be smashed. Greatest event in history of the automobile.
General Adm. \$2.00. CASH PRIZES AND RESERVE SEATS (extra) \$2.00. Box seats \$5.00. OPEN STAND SEATS, NOT RESERVED (extra) \$1.00. Boxes holding six persons, including admission, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 and \$150.00.
Parking Space FREE to persons holding Boxes and Grand Stand Seats.
FIRST ROW SEATS, \$1.00. SECOND ROW SEATS, \$1.00. These prices do not include Admission Tickets. All other parking spaces in lot, \$1.00, not reserved (extra) \$1.00. Tickets on sale at Town's and Shepard's Bay Speedway Corp., 1894 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts. Phone Circle 1915.